

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 27 to page 5, line 6, as follows:

The figures 1-4 present the following positions:

1 is the ready-made corrugated article; 2 is the protrusions zigzag line; 3 is the recesses zigzag line, 4 is the saw-tooth line; 5 is the core sheet blank; 6 is a table with the lower slab-table slab; 7 is the upper slab; 8 is the guiding leg; 9 is the electric screw-jack; 10 is the electromagnet with restoring spring; 11 is the pusher; 12 is the shaping mandrel; 13 are the aligning holders; 14 are the shaping mandrel plane elements; 15 is the shaping mandrel gas-proof sheet; 16 is the upper sheet; 17 is the sealing cord; 18 is the flexible pipe; 19 is the traverse; 20 is the motor-reductor.

Please amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 6-13, as follows:

The perforations in the slabs 6 and 7 are located so that the pushers 11 can come into contact with the placed between the slabs 6 and 7 shaping mandrel 12 at nodal zones, i.e. at intersections of saw-tooth and zigzag lines of bending. At the same time the rows of the lower and the upper pushers 11 are situated in alternating sequence along the saw-tooth lines 4 with the possibility to come into contact with the mandrel 12 in the process of its preliminary transformation respectively along the protrusions 2 and recesses 3 zigzag lines. The distance  $L$  between ~~the pushers in said rows~~ adjacent intersections of projections of the bending lines of the mandrel on the slab in the direction of saw-tooth bending lines is equal to

$$L = \sqrt{L_r^2 - h^2} ,$$

where  $L_r$  is the ~~step of~~ distance between adjacent zigzag lines of bending on the corrugated article development;

$h$  is the corrugated article relief height after the preliminary transformation.

Please amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 21-25, as follows:

Installed on the slab-table  $[[1]]$  6 is the mechanism for mandrel *12* final transformation made in the form of two traverses *19* located on either its side in the direction of saw-tooth lines with the possibility of plane-parallel seesaw travel by dint of rack gearing from individual electric drives (motor-reducers *20*) rigidly connected with the traverses *19*.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 6, as follows:

After preliminary transformation, switching on the electromagnets  $[[9]]$  10, the slab *7* goes up for distance equal taking into account the vacuum chamber walls thickness to the height *H* of ready-made relief article *1*. Switching on the motor-reducers *20*, the traverses *19* are inserted into the space between the slabs *6* and *7*. The electromagnets *10* are switched on at once when the traverses touch having at this very moment the wavy shape lateral edges of the mandrel *12*. As a result, the pushers *11* drown down into the perforations in the slabs *6* and *7* not preventing the mandrel *12* from further transformation till the given geometrical parameters of the blank *5* are formed. When the process of transformation is over, the slab *7* goes up, the traverses *19* revert to the initial position whereupon the cavity of the vacuum chamber is depressurized and the ready-made article is removed.